

and for sale by  
quantity of  
ia Grindstones,  
it and quality.  
Also,  
s N. Scotia smoked

Wm. HODGSON.

RECEIVED,  
d lbs. dry, well cured  
on Hams,

sweet Oranges of an ex-  
cellor, fresh Lemons,  
Pork and Herrings, very  
good.

Potatoes of an ex-  
cellor, the barrel or bushel.  
Thos. Simms.

er Sale,  
the valuable tracts of  
Stafford county, called  
Hickory Bottom, late the  
idence of George Lee

Upon the land are an  
house, with four rooms  
passage; a large barn,  
d smoke house: bound-  
Potomac creek, where  
hery, and abundance of  
eason. This land will  
er in lots, as may be  
Any person desirous  
ll be shewn Bell Plains,  
r. Cary Seldon who lives  
the Hickory Bottom tract  
victorian, who can also  
ot disposed of by private  
et up to the highest bid.  
s tavern in Fredericks-  
the 6th day of May next,  
be shewn to those who

the purchase money must  
Twelve months credit  
the balance, on giving  
ed security, to bear in-  
te. For other partic-  
subscriber, who is au-  
Devisees to bargain for

erbin Turberville.  
nty, Doegg, } dds  
1803.

IC SALE.

ce of a Deed of  
bert Meas, deceased, to  
will be exposed to sale  
e 28th day of May next,  
the following

E PROPERTY,  
Viz.

Land on Holmes's  
ounty, containing forty  
half, with a water Grift  
house and other improve-  
known by the name of  
merly occupied by Ro-  
asee, and is distant from  
5 miles.

ce of Land in the  
town, near the George-  
containing five acres and

state, title and in-  
ert Meas to the follow-  
nd rents, viz: one Lot  
street, between King and  
lately occupied by Ro-  
arden; a Lot on Wales's  
the Lots in the possession of  
and Thomas Crandell; a  
hundred and 14 dols. per  
on Union street, leased  
ell; one other rent of  
annum; on a Lot on  
eased to Michael Thorn,  
first mentioned tract of  
mence at 11 o'clock A.  
mainder at 3 o'clock P.  
ale are notes with ap-  
negotiable at the Bank  
payable in three, six,  
Deeds to be executed  
after the last payment.  
M HERBERT,

Trustee,  
d  
en for clean lin-  
on rags.

ED DAILY BY  
OWDEN.

# Alexandria

## AND COMMERCIAL



# Advertiser

## INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.]

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1803.

No. 743.

### Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,  
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.  
French Brandy in pipes,  
Gin in pipes and bls.  
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.  
Sugar in hds, tierces and bls.  
Coffee in tierces and bags,  
Chocolate  
White and brown Soap } in boxes,  
Mould and dip'd Candles  
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,  
Figs in kegs and frails,  
Queens Ware in crates,  
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

### A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,  
Cloths, Coatings,  
Kerfymeres, Duffils,  
Plains and Kerseys,  
Negro Cottons, Serges,  
Elaficks, blue Frieses,  
Calimancoes and Russels,  
Yarn Stockings,  
Chintzes and Calicoes,  
Irish Linens, Silesia do.  
Platillas,  
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,  
Muslins and Muslin Hand's,.  
India Muslins and Table Cloths  
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,  
Silk Stockings,  
Coloured Threads, Hats,  
Plated Candlesticks,  
And sundry other Articles.  
P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 6.

### Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,  
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue  
Store, the corner of King and Union  
Streets.

Rum in hds. and barrels,  
Whiskey in barrels,  
Apple Brandy in barrels,  
Gin in casks,  
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,  
Molasses in hds.  
Sugar in hds. and barrels,  
White and brown Soap in boxes,  
Coffee in casks and bags,  
Raisins in kegs and boxes,  
Queen's Ware, and  
ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.  
AMONG WHICH ARE—  
Broad Cloths, Irish Linens,  
Cassimeres, Calicoes,  
Kerseys, Threads,  
Coatings, Chintzes,  
Hathicks, Bedticks,  
Fearnought, Oznaburgs,  
Blankets, Sewing Silks,  
Planes, Muslin and Muslin  
Negro Cottons, Handkerchiefs,  
Worsted and other India Cottons, &c.  
Stockings, &c.  
THOS. PATTEREN, Auctioneer.

May 4.

### GOODS for SALE.

TO BE SOLD,  
By private bargain, before the 8th day  
of next month, the  
STOCK of GOODS,  
of an extensive and well assorted retail  
store—the goods imported by the proprie-  
tors. Only a small advance on the cost  
will be required, and liberal credit given  
upon bond and approved security. Apply  
to Messrs. Alex. Henderson and Co.  
Alexandria, or Mr. Brown, Dumfries.  
April 12. d8thM

Just received and for Sale by

JOSEPH DYSON,

A QUANTITY OF

FRESH ORANGES,

By the hundred or smaller quantity.

Jan. 19.

### Public Sale.

On FRIDAY the 13th of May,  
will peremptorily be sold at the Vendue  
Store,

1000 Dollars worth of  
JEWELRY,  
Consisting of gold lockets, ear rings,  
bracelets, watch keys, &c.  
P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 5.

### For Freight or Charter,

The fine, fast sailing SHIP  
America,  
ISAAC STONE, master;  
burthen 285 tons, now lying  
at Mr. Wm. Wilson's wharf. For terms  
please apply to the master on board.

May 5.

### JAMES WILSON

Has received by the ship William and  
John, capt. Woodhouse, from London,  
SPRING GOODS,  
which will be opened and for sale imme-  
diately at his warehouse.

Also—Brown Stout in casks of  
6 doz. each.

May 5.

### JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED  
SPRING GOODS,  
In the William and John from London.  
They expect an additional assortment  
by the ship United States from Liverpool.

May 5.

### RECEIVED,

By the schooner Sally, capt. Dade, from  
Cape Francois, and for sale by  
ROBERTS & GRIFFITH,  
20,000 lbs Green Coffee,  
in tierces and bags.  
They have on hand, as usual, a general  
assortment of GROCERIES.

May 5.

### JEWELRY.

CHARLES GOUVERNÉT,  
Who has just arrived at this place, in-  
forms the ladies and gentlemen that he has  
a handsome assortment of Jewelry,  
consisting of  
Necklaces, ear rings, brace-  
lets, gold and silver watches, watch chains,  
breast pins, lockets, rings, pearl beads,  
black jets, &c. &c.

All of which he offers for sale, by  
wholesale and retail, on the most reasona-  
ble price. Apply at Mr. Gadsby's ta-  
vern.

### A HORSE and CHAIR for sale.

May 5.

### G. GEIB

MOST respectfully informs his friends  
and the public in general, that he has  
lately received an elegant assortment of

PIANO FORTES,  
which he flatters himself cannot be surpass-  
ed, if equalled, by any in this town.

And he hopes the terms of sale he in-  
tends offering to the public, will induce  
those ladies and gentlemen to purchase  
who would wish to favor him with their  
patronage.—N. B. He will warrant  
them for twelve months.

For terms apply at Mrs. Wilson's

boarding house, King street, Alexandria.

May 2.

### Wanted to Hire Immediately,

A BOUT 40 hands, 12 hewers and  
8 waggons and teams. Employ-  
ment may be had 3 months, or more, by  
application to J. and M. Scholfield, Alex-  
andria, Isaac Scholfield, Walter or Wm.  
Lindsey, rear Colchester, or Henry Wood-  
row, at Aquia.

N. B. Hands are to bring axes and

hewers broad axes.

Feb. 3.

### For Freight or Charter,

To any port without the Me-  
terranean,  
The BRIG  
TWO POLLIES,  
of Boston, an excellent, staunch, new ves-  
sel, burthen 151 tons, will be ready in a  
few days to receive a cargo. Please ap-  
ply to captain Robert M'Laughton, on  
board, at Merchant's wharf, or  
J. G. LADD.

May 6.

### PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 21st inst. at 4 o'clock,  
P. M. will positively be sold on the  
premises, at a credit of 6, 12, and 18  
months for approved negotiable paper

TWO LOTS of Ground on  
the commons containing about 4½ acres,  
pleasantly situated near Hunting Creek,  
and well calculated for gardens. This  
property will be subdivided to suit pur-  
chasers.

RICHARD VEITCH, } Trustees of  
WM. I. HALL, } Washington I.  
JAMES WILSON } Washington.  
May 6. dts.

HATS.

I have just received a few cases of Eng-  
lish felt Hats, well assorted, and now for  
sale.  
Wm. HODGSON.  
May 6.

### PUBLIC SALE.

On Monday the 9th inst. will  
be sold on the premises,

SEVERAL HANDSOME  
Building Lots of Ground  
in fee simple, situated on Fairfax and Gib-  
son streets. Terms, &c. will be made  
known at the place of sale.  
PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.  
May 5.

### ROBERT B. JAMESON

OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hds. 1st quality Musco-

vado Sugar,

15 do. 2d do. do.

10 do. 3d do. do.

Loaf and Lump do.

10,000 lb. best Green Coffee,

30 qr. chests fresh Teas, assorted

from Bohea to Imperial,

4th proof Irish Whiskey,

Jamaica, Antigua and N. E. Rum,

Coniac and Barcelona Brandy,

Holland Geneva,

Wine and Cyder Vinegar,

Claret in cases of 1 to 3 doz.

50 boxes Albany Chocolate, 1st and

2d quality,

Mould and dip'd Candles,

White and brown Soap,

200 reams of Wrapping Paper of dif-  
ferent sizes,

Patent Shot assorted, from BB to

No. 10,

Madeira,

Sherry,

Port,

Lisbon,

Catalonia,

Frontinac,

Teneriffe,

And Malaga

English Gunpowder from F to

double battle,

50 boxes fine Muscatelle Raisins,

20 bales Spinning Cotton.

Peppers, black and Cayenne, pimento,

cloves, nutmegs, cassia, cinnamon and

mace, Duran mustard, pearl and Scotch

barley, pickles assorted in boxes, madder,

allum, copperas, indigo and brimstone;

olive oil in bottles and flasks, Godfrey's

warranted segars, best chewing tobacco,

Leeper and Hamilton's snuff, rice and

ground ginger, starch, fig blue, pipes in

kegs and boxes, rice, prunes, gluber-

tauts, red and pale bark, demijohns assort-

ed, &c. &c.

April 27.

dim

### Public Vendue.

### Latest Foreign Intelligence.

From the SUN, of the 10th of March, received at the office of the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF PEERS.

Wednesday, March 9.

[Concluded.]

The earl of Westmoreland made a few observations upon the general subject. He contended that Great Britain was of herself amply capable of asserting her honor, maintaining her dominions, and preserving her independence. In such a contest she needed no ally. Let republics court the alliance, or unite themselves to the Great Nation; the kingdom of Great Britain under the auspices of its sovereign, aided by the spirit and resources of its people would stand alone, and in a dignified attitude. It is then unnecessary, as well as obviously improper, to enter into the discussion of certain points adverted to by the noble earl, though in another point of view, the forbearance of that noble lord to enquire was highly entitled to approbation. He trusted that due confidence would be placed in ministers on the present occasion, as it was but fair to deem of them, that they would not rashly throw away those blessings of peace which they so greatly exerted themselves to attain and secure. He could assure his noble friends, that his majesty's ministers were as anxious for the preservation of those blessings as any men possibly could be.

Lord Auckland followed on the same side. He expressed his conviction that the steps lately adopted, were not unadvisedly taken, and that no wish whatever was entertained by ministers to plunge the country again into the calamities of war. He adverted to the colossal strength of France, and to the great extent of her continental possessions or influence, and scouted the principle advanced on the part of France that Great Britain had no right to interfere in the concerns of the continent.—There were several instances, as illustrated by his lordship in argument, where the interference would be not only justifiable, but laudable. After commenting some time on the prosperous situation and circumstances of this country, and her ability, in every point of view, successfully to cope with France, his lordship adverted particularly to the financial concerns of England, which, he observed, it was of late so much the practice to depreciate in France: it was to evince to the world, and to that country in particular, the unprecedented prosperous financial situation of this country, that he moved for the various accounts which were then before the house. To establish the positions adverted to, the noble lord entered into a variety of financial calculations, from which he deduced, that the country now possessed, after the discharge of debt, an income of not less than seventeen millions a year.—This income, in consequence of various operations, was increasing from day to day; that a rapid progress was making in the liquidation of debt. Added to these considerations was the immense territorial possessions of Great Britain, particularly in the East Indies, and which naturally increased the magnitude of her strength and resources. These were leading and important facts, which, his lordship observed, could not be too generally known, and with a reference to that publicity, he originally proposed the discussions he alluded to.

After a few words in explanation between lords Moira and Auckland, the question was put, the address was voted *em. diff.* and the lords, with white slaves, ordered to wait upon his majesty respecting the same. Their lordships then adjourned till to-morrow.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 9.

##### HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the order of the day for taking into consideration his Majesty's most gracious message, be now read; which being done, and the message read by the speaker, he moved, "That this message be now taken into consideration." Ordered.

The Chancellor of the exchequer then

rose, to propose, an address in consequence of his majesty's most gracious message, which the house had just heard read from the chair, and he felt perfectly confident that the appeal which his majesty had thereby made to the wisdom, the public spirit, the liberality, and the fortitude of his parliament, had not been made in vain. There were two points to which his Majesty's message referred: that of military preparations on the coasts of France and Holland: and the other, the discussion now subsisting between his majesty and the government of France: either of those points, separately considered, would have required a great degree of vigilance and circumspection, on the part of his majesty's government; but both combined, required still more of that vigilance and attention. It had been stated to the house by his majesty, that the preparations in the ports of France and Holland are avowedly directed for the purpose of colonial services. That Mr. Addington said it was possible, and he hoped, probable, was the purpose of these armaments; but on the authority of his majesty, it was also stated, there were discussions of great importance still subsisting, the result of which must, as it was obvious to the house, be uncertain; his majesty had therefore made his gracious communication to the house, for the house must be aware, that however intensive these armaments might avowedly be towards us, yet they might, under circumstances, be applied to another purpose, and which it was of the utmost importance to our interests to counteract.—With respect to the discussion referred to in his majesty's message, he trusted the house would not expect that he should enter into the nature, still less the detail of that discussion; but he had the satisfaction of thinking that the result of that discussion might be consonant to the true interests of this country; if, however, unfortunately, such should not be the result, his majesty, conscious of the goodness of the cause, had expressed a determination to refer to the great resources of the country, the wisdom of the councils, and the pride of the nation, in support of the honor of his crown, and the essential interests of his people. If that unfortunately should be the result, the house might be assured they should be possessed of every topic which could cast light on every subject which might be desired to come under discussion, on the conduct of his majesty's government from the moment of the ratification of the treaty of Ameins to the present moment.

With regard to the nature of the measures to be adopted in consequence of the present state of things, he was not disposed to enter, at present, into that subject, but it would readily occur to the house, that there should be some augmentation of his majesty's naval force, and probably some increase to our internal security, for the latter part of which he had reason to imagine that an intimation would be made by his majesty to his parliament, that he had referred for that purpose to the constitutional force, by embodying the militia. It would indeed be a matter of regret, that those who had employed themselves during a long war, and had already done so much, should now be called to make additional sacrifices, but he had no doubt, if requested on such an occasion, they were sacrifices which would be cheerfully made; but here he begged it to be understood, that all which was stated in his majesty's message had reference to a system of defence, and was only matter of precaution. He was sanguine enough to hope, that, on this day, the house would give proof of an unanimous determination to enable his majesty to adopt such measures as were essential to the true interests of the country. He should not propose to convey the sentiments of the house in terms by which any individual should be pledged or committed, to any future measure, or by which the discretion of parliament should be pre-engaged; but he trusted that whatever gentlemen's sentiments might be on some of the measures of government, either on the terms of the peace, or the supposed advantages of a state of war, yet that all would concur in supporting the motion he should have the honor of submitting to the house, the substance of which was to assure his majesty, that he may rely on his parliament in supporting his majesty in such measures as may be necessary for the honor of his crown and the essential interests of his people. He then moved an address to the following substance,—

"That an humble address be presented to his majesty, to thank his majesty for his

most gracious message; to assure his majesty, that his faithful commons are impressed with a full sense of this fresh proof of his majesty's unceasing attention to the welfare of his people; that under the present circumstances, they could not hesitate to concur with his majesty in thinking it expedient to adopt additional measures of precaution for the security of his dominions; that though the preparations to which his majesty referred were avowedly directed to colonial service, yet as discussions of great importance were still subsisting between his majesty and the French government, the result of which might be uncertain, that they partake of his earnest and unvarying solicitude for the continuance of peace, and that his majesty might rely with confidence on their exertions to enable his majesty to adopt such measures as circumstances might require, for supporting the honor of his crown and the essential interests of his people."

This address being read, and the question put,

Mr. Fox said, that no vote had ever been given on any occasion, and particularly by him, in such complete and utter darkness as that which was now proposed. To thank his majesty for his gracious communication—to concur with him in the support of the honor of his crown, and the essential interests of his people, were propositions which it was morally impossible to oppose. The message stated two grounds: first, the ground of the armament in France or Holland: this was matter of fact capable of proof, and therefore must be supposed to be correctly stated. The next was the ground of discussion; and here he was entitled to avail himself of what had been said by the right honorable gentleman in the opening of this subject to the house, which was, that the address did not pledge the house to any thing. His majesty stated there were subjects of discussion. He did not give to the house the remotest hint what they might be, whether in Europe, Asia, Africa or America; upon no part of which did he give any opinion whatever. He must assume, that whatever he stated to be of importance was of importance; but he had no means of forming his opinion upon it; he was left in a state of entire darkness. That he was ready to thank his majesty for his gracious communication, and was ready to join in any measures which might be necessary to support the dignity of the crown, and promote the welfare of the people, were propositions in this address to which he gave his assent most readily; but not further, without some information. Having said this, he would add, that any one who would carefully examine the present state of the British empire, would feel there never was a period in which it was so essential to this country to avoid the calamities of war as the present, and, therefore, if we were involved in war by any fault of ministers, they would be more guilty than any other advisers or counsellors of this or any other country.

Lord Hawkesbury said it would not be necessary for him to trouble the house long upon the present occasion, he should therefore say but a very few words. In one part of his speech, the honorable gentleman who spoke last had rather misapprehended his right honorable friend. He meant, in the two objects he had stated, that of the preparations of armaments in the ports of France and Holland, and the discussion remaining between his majesty and the government of France. The honorable gentleman seemed to think his right hon. friend had stated that one of these grounds was only fit ground for this address, whereas what his right honorable friend had said was this, that one of these grounds was sufficient for the circumlocution and vigilance of government, but that both combined, that was, the preparations and the discussion, called for something more, and required that ministers should advise his majesty to send the present message to the house, and to secure that caution and that vigilance. As to what the honorable gentleman had said upon the address, in the latter part of his speech, he agreed with him, that the address did not pledge or commit the house to any thing. As to the subject of discussion which might at present be subsisting between his majesty and the French government, he would repeat what his right honorable friend had already stated: If this discussion should lead to war, it would be the duty of government to lay before the house all the information it could, as to the causes of the war and the conduct of ministers; he would go farther and say, it would be

right, under the present circumstances, not to confine it to objects immediately depending, but he should with most anxious, that the whole conduct of government since the conclusion of the definitive treaty, to the present moment, should fairly be laid before the house and the country. He was satisfied, on a review of that conduct, his majesty's ministers would have no reason to repent of it; and when that came before the house, he should be ready to enter into the discussion of the whole or any part of that conduct, which any gentleman in the house might think proper to require. Under the present circumstances, however, he thought no advantage could arise, by entering into the measure of negotiation at present, or events that antecedently took place; that would at present answer no useful purpose. The address, if it pledged the house to any thing upon it, might embarrass the house. The address pledged the house to nothing but that to which the house was ready to assent at all times, namely, to support his majesty in maintaining the dignity of the crown and the essential interests of the country.

Mr. Windham assured the house he had no intention to claim its attention long. He agreed with an honorable gentleman who spoke before him that the house was put into rather an hard situation, because it was called upon to act in the dark; he did not think it was sufficient for the house to be told that hereafter they shall be in possession of the ground on which the present proceeding was proposed. The house ought to be in a situation where it might have some knowledge of events, in a crisis so considerable; the house ought to know something upon this subject, instead of proceeding upon a nullity of information; for upon this matter which now occupied its most serious attention, the house knew literally nothing; it was told only in general terms, that exertions are necessary. The house indeed knew that very considerable armaments had been made, and a great change made in a system of what was called peace. He must therefore enter a species of protest against the move now adopted, the necessity, being in his opinion, such as to call for it, and requiring exertion: that the force proposed to be used, should be used merely as defence; now all species of force might be so used, especially in the first instance, but it was here of the last importance, when great force was necessary, to know what that force was, because prudence might require force of different sorts in different circumstances: there was some that was in its nature defensive, and defensive only; that must be the case of the militia; but for the interpretation of the present vote, nothing more need be said, than that the house concurred in it. They pledged themselves to nothing but that which had been already stated, and in that no man could have any difficulty. Here he should have ended, if it had not been for some observations made on the other side of the house. It was said, on a former occasion, by an honorable gentleman (Mr. Fox) that peace was his policy and first wish, said Mr. Windham, & that war was mine.—"I am, at present, in no state to say, I can be in no state to say, whether war would be expedient or not; if it were necessary to come to an opinion, no conclusion could be drawn from the conduct of those who were the most vehement opposers of the peace, what their opinion would be now. That they should be supposed to be glad of what was now proposed, that they exulted in it, would catch with impatience at any prospect at the renewal of war, would be a conclusion as false in reasoning, as unfounded in fact." The very reverse was the fact; he who was a vehement opposer of the peace of Ameins, who had no reason now to alter the opinion he gave then, but abundant reason to adhere to it, might nevertheless not conclude now that war could be made with advantage: he might think otherwise, in proportion to the conviction of his mind at the time he did oppose the peace. He might be the less ready, to catch at war now than he was then, because he might be of opinion that we had lost the opportunity which might have been then afforded, and therefore persons entertaining the opinions which he did, would consider this as a very serious matter.

An honorable gentleman (Mr. Fox) had often said, that no evils could be stated which were equal to the evils of war. He believed that it now began to be suspected, perhaps felt, that there were dangers in peace as well as in war, and that they might go on as rapidly too in

that state as the lead a country no war could stop beg leave to ob who spoke last, the responsibility att of making an in that of making danger of the one equal to the danger signing this, as his majesty's minister them of their resp applied to either peace or war.

[Debate to

NEW Y

Arrived ship Bristol; General N pool, Phillipburg Hannah, Yardly Mansfield, Gibraltar Favorite, —, Jva, Harding, Falmouth, Waterman, d maica; Little John cents; Morning S Harlequin, Hazard Lalling, Chafield, Alicent; St. Kitts; Marguia; Amphitrite, Bessey, Stoddard. do. Lucy, Lawford, nerva, Rutherford Patriot, Morgan Dowdick, Charle

The sloop Sally, and wrecked, at the middle of March.

Ship Eugene, via Gibraltar in 40 Adams was lying failed the brig Lydia Waldeborough, for rived brig Eliza, from Providence, R. failed failed schooner for Providence, R. March 20th, ship P king for orders (super and brig Eliza, Mand R. I. discharging. raltar, spoke the U. Capt. Campbell, warrigate which was fitted petition, and reported in 3 or 4 days un

Left in Gibraltar, M of Portsmouth, days for Madeira and In Moffatt, of Philadelphia for St. Peterburgh, R. of Gibraltar Bay, law rican colours hoisted, gaged to be comodore N the eastward in the straits A. Moore, jun. supercargo in lat. 34. 50, long. 61, ship Crawford from Savai

BALTIMOR

Arrived, ship Fayal from Liverpool. In spoke the ship Kitty, from Jamaica. Spok from Fayal bound to long 72. spoke ship M tinico bound to Boston

Arrived, ship Bhee

ock, 43 days from Br The ship Hope, P River, Gallop, failed for New York. Brig mond, for Boston; sh to fail the 25th March Rising States, Lockwo nelia, M'Callum, for P brig Eleanor, Wilson, spoke first of April, in 133, the ship Mississippi, Liverpool, bound to Sa days. In lat. 36, 21, brig Sophia, from Phila New Orleans, out 5 day

NORFOLK, At an election for Preside of the Marine Infra Norfolk, the following chosen:

JOHN GRANBERRY, Directors Luke Wheeler, Conwa Myers, James Young lock, William Pennock, John Nivison, James Th Ashley, Richard Blow, Francis S. Taylor, Jas. Taylor, jun.

Arrived since of Schr. Maria, capt. Me Left there schr. Do of Peterburgh, to sail in

that state as the evils of war, and might lead a country into that state in which no war could stop them. Now he would beg leave to observe to the noble lord who spoke last, that there was a double responsibility attached to a minister, that of making an improper peace, and also that of making an improper war; the danger of the one might in some cases, be equal to the danger of the other. Considering this, as he did completely to his majesty's ministers, he could only remind them of their responsibility, and that it applied to either side, the alternative of peace or war.

[*Debate to be Continued.*]

NEW YORK, May 4.

Arrived ship Black River, Gallup, Bristol; General Mercer, Moores, Liverpool, Phillipsburgh, Leffingwell, do. Hannah, Yardly Marseilles; Eugene, Mansfield, Gibraltar and Malaga; Snow Favorite, —, Jamaica; brig Miner-va, Harding, Falmouth, Jamaica; Han-nah, Waterman, do. Swan, Young, Ja-maica; Little John, Pattersen, St. Vincents; Morning Star, Henry, Cora-cos; Harlequin, Hazard, Savannah; Vereing-ung, Lalling, Charleston; Hind, Fair-field, Alican; schooner Sally, Holder, St. Kitts; Margaret, M'Kean, Anti-gua; Amphitrite, M'Daniel, Trinidad; Betsey, Stoddard, Boston; Sally, Barns, do. Lucy, Lawson, George Town; Mi-nerva, Rutherford, Guadalupe; Sloop Patriot, Mognard, Tobago; Betsey, Dowzick, Charleton.

The sloop Sally, of this port, was ashore and wrecked, at Orange Bay, Jam. about the middle of March last.

Ship Eugene, Mansfield, from Malaga, via Gibraltar in 40 days. The frigate Adams was lying there. March 10th, sailed the brig Lydia Head, Bradford, of Waldeborough, for Boston. 16th, arrived brig Eliza, Manchester, 50 days from Providence, R. I. via Lisbon. 17th, failed schooner John Arnold, of and for Providence, R. I. Left at Malaga, March 20th, ship Pomona, Myers, wait-ing for orders (supercargo at Barcelona); and brig Eliza, Manchester, of Providence, R. I. discharging. March 21st, off Gib-raltor, spoke the United States frigate, capt. Campbell, wathing the Tripolitan sloop which was fitting out with all ex-pedition, and reported to sail from Gibral-tar in 3 or 4 days under Moorish colours.

Left in Gibraltar, March 23d, ship Nancy, —, of Portsmouth, N. H. to sail in a few days for Madeira and India; and brig Louisa, Moffatt, of Philadelphia, to sail in 3 or 4 days for St. Peterburgh, Russia, 23d, coming out of Gibraltar Bay, law three frigates, with Ameri-can colours hoisted, going into Gibraltar, sup-posed to be comodore Morris's squadron from the eastward in the straits. April 12, died Mr. A. Moore, jun. supercargo of the Eugene. 27th, in lat. 34. 50, long. 61. 40, spoke the English ship Crawford from Savannah for Greenock.

BALTIMORE, May 4.

Arrived, ship Fame, capt. Lewis, from Liverpool. In lat. 44, long. 40, spoke the ship Kitty, of and for London, from Jamaica. Spoke the brig Union, from Foyal bound to Boston. Lat. 39, long. 72. Spoke ship Mercury, from Martimico bound to Boston.

Arrived, ship Phoenix, captain Han-cock, 43 days from Bristol. The ship Hope, Phelps, and Black River, Gallop, sailed with the Phoenix, for New York. Brig Nancy, of Rich-mond, for Boston; ships Sally, Berger, to sail the 25th March, for New York; Rising States, Lockwood, do. do. Cor-nelia, M'Callum, for Philadelphia, 25th; brig Eleanor, Wilson, for do. 1st April, spoke first of April, in lat. 41, long. 27. 33, the ship Mississippi, —, from Liver-pool, bound to Savannah, out 12 days. In lat. 36, 21, long. 72, spoke brig Sophia, from Philadelphia bound to New Orleans, out 5 days.

NORFOLK, May 3.

At an election for President and Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Norfolk, the following Gentlemen were chosen:

JOHN GRANBERRY, President.

Directors,

Luke Wheeler, Conway Whittle, Mo-les Myers, James Young, Thomas Wil-lock, William Pennock, George Murray, John Nivison, James Thorburn, Warren Ashley, Richard Blow, John Southgate, Francis S. Taylor, Thomas Newton, Jas. Taylor, jun.

Arrived since our last,

Schr. Maria, capt. Meeks, from Tab-oo. Left there schr. Dorothy, Shepherd of Peterburgh, to sail in 10 days. Schr.

William Henry, Boush, of Norfolk, dis-charging. The Betsey, Kempton, had ar-rived at Queen's Bay, from this port.

Brig Phoebe Ann, capt. West, from St. Thomas's, bound to Wilmington (D.) in distress, having lost her anchor.

Schr. Diana, capt. Nichols, from Cape Francois. Left there a number of Ameri-can vessels, but none from this port.

Spanish schr. Diligence, captain Man-tinella, from St. Augustine.

Ship Old Tom, capt. Powers, from Philadelphie, bound to Barcelona, in distress, having sprung a leak. On the 26th ult. was fallen in with by the ship Alnemack, capt. Irvine, from Philadelphia, who took the ship in tow, & brought her into Ham-p-ton Roads.

Brig Pallas, captain Flag from Ja-mica.

French ship Belle, capt. Hareng, from Havre de Grace.

Schr. Hope, capt. Hoyt, from Guada-loupe.

Brig Regulator, capt. Williams, from Martinique. April 9, in lat. 18, long. 70, spoke the brig Betsey Corran, Fisher, from Grenada, bound to Philadelphia.

French ship Fanny, capt. Barack, from Cape Francois.

French brig Le Navigation, captain Zwerver, from St. Ubes.

Brig Calisto, captain Atkins, from Cadiz.

Schip Carpenter, captain Simpson, from Liverpool.

### Alexandria Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.

MARRIED.—On Thursday last by Dr. MUIR, the Rev. WILLIAM MAFFITT, to Mrs. HARRIOT TURBERVILLE. The sacred coal on Hymen's alter laid shall virtue, like a halow'd vestal fan. Their lives will be peaceful as the ring dove's be, And sweet as zephyr from Idume's grove.

### WAR DECLARED.

An express from New York arrived at Philadelphia, at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. The following is an ex-tract from a letter received by it, address-ed to a commercial house in that city.

Relf's Phil. Gaz.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1803.

"I beg leave to acquaint you that WAR was declared between France and England on the 25th of March. This you may de-pend upon, as we send this by express."

From New York, May 3.

Half past 12, P. M.

"We have just seen a letter dated at Boston on the evening of the 29th ult. I comes from a merchant of the first respectability, and contains the following:

"By this evening's Mail, a letter is received from the Captain of a vessel ar-rived at Portland, in 34 days from Liver-pool, who says, that after he failed, he was boarded by an English cruiser, and was informed by the officer, that WAR WAS ACTUALLY DECLARED between England and France. If this is true, the account will soon be confirmed."

[From the Constitutional Conservator.] Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans, dated March 11.

"Mr. Clark is arrived; he states, that on his departure from France, the troops (4500, under Gen. Victor) were on the wing, and will doubtless be here in a few weeks; he saw and conversed with the prefect on the subject of the govern-ment of this province; indeed he has brought all the necessary and possible in-formation summed up in a number of ar-ticles, I wish I could send them to you; as I cannot, take what follows: The province will be governed by a military chief, a Prefect and a Commissary of Ju-stice; the departments are distinct, save that the Governor can at any time do away the acts of the Prefect and Commissary of Justice, on taking the responsibil-ity on himself; all monied busines of the nation will be attached to the office of prefect, something like the present Inten-tor, and Civil Justice will be administered by the Commissary, who will have un-der him a number of magistrates or in other words demagogues, something like the present Alcalde of the Spanish govern-ment. A confidential friend of the Pre-tor has been here some days, it is suppos-

ed he has come forward to hear something of the people who are and not qualified to fill offices under the approaching govern-ment. Not a doubt remains but a large contribution will be exacted of the citi-zens of this place very soon after their ar-ival.

No flour can now be exported, when once landed it cannot be taken away, a decree of the Intendant to this effect will be published to-morrow; provisions, you know, must be comeatable for the French troops.

A schooner yesterday arrived from Bal-timore, 20 days passage, the news she brings has not yet transpired fully, but we know she bro't dispatches from the principal consul from France, resident in the United States to the intendant, they were delivered by Mr. Foerry, to whom the schooner was consigned, the Intendant's receipt taken since which he has been very sulky.

"Business is dull, and money scarce, though cotton has taken a small start within a few days."

While the Americans not only endure, but in many instances encourage the inde-sensible proceedings of the democratic agents—their falsehoods, their calumnies, and their most foul and injurious perversi-on on matters of fact, denials of truth and assertions of falsehood—while one party chuckles and rejoices at the success of the frauds and impositions practised on the public mind, and the other too often laughs at the unblushing impudence and the open exultation and triumph which those peo-ple have gained over compunction and moral feeling, and all sense of right; they do not know the extent of the mischief they are doing, nor sufficiently consider what a deep foundation they are laying for an universal system of depravity and consequent national disgrace destruc-tion.

Mutual confidence is the life, the soul and the strength—indeed, the only real vivifying principle of national exis-tence and national honor. This mutual confidence is founded on established and ap-proved sincerity, and when sincerity flies, mutual confidence, and with it national honour and exis-tence, must fly also. Truth and fidelity, in word and deed, are as es-sential to the well being of a body politic as to the credit of an individual, or as breath is to animal life. They are the foundation of justice, and as to be perfect-ly just is an attribute of the divine na-ture, so it is the glory of man to be just and true, in word and deed. The mind without truth, says a great philosopher, is a most frightful wreck—yet we every day see people who consider it as a vile bondage to be tied to it, and burst asunder the moral ties to get rid of it.

If we look back into the lives of the great men of antiquity, we shall find them all exemplary for their love of truth and justice. Aristides, though in low cir-cumstances, and of mean extraction, ob-tained the glorious surname of Just, and rose to universal fame, from his rigid ad-herence to that virtue; and surely no one will deny that he deserved the glory he obtained, when it is recollect that there is no virtue of such general use, as its be-nefits extend to the greatest number of per-sons, and as it is the foundation and in a manner, the soul of every public office or employment, and of all social inter-course. There is an anecdote of Aristides, which his biographer and panegy-rist, Plutarch, relates, that will shew how well deserved that title—how much he was esteemed, and how highly the Athe-nians venerated truth and justice.

Themistocles having conceived the de-sign of supplanting the Lacedemonians, and of taking the government of Greece out of their hands, in order to put it into those of the Athenians, kept his eye and his thoughts constantly fixed upon that great project; and, as he was not very nice or scrupulous in the choice of his measures, whatever tended to the accom-plishment of the end he had in view, he looked upon as just and lawful.

On a certain day then, he declared in a full assembly of the people, that he had a very important design to propose, but that he could not communicate it to them, as se-crecy was necessary to its being carried on with suc-cess. He, therefore, desired that they would appoint a person, to whom he might explain himself on the matter in question. Aristides was unani-mously fixed upon by the whole assem-bly, who referred themselves entirely to his opinion of the affair—so great a con-

fidence had they both in his confidence and prudence. Themistocles, therefore, having taken him aside, told him the de-sign he had conceived was to burn the fleet belonging to the rest of the Grecian states, which then lay in a neighbouring port, and by this means Athens would certainly become masters of Greece.—Aristides hereupon returned to the assem-bly, and only declared to them, that indeed nothing could be more advantageous to the commonwealth than the project of Themistocles, but that at the same time nothing in the world could be more un-just. All the people unanimously ordain-ed that Themistocles should entirely de-sist from his project.

What can be conceived more worthy of admiration than this. Let this instance of a whole people be put in con-trast with the means which we see practised by a party in this country to destroy every character that ventures to be of opposite opinion to their's. By falsehood and injustice they endeavour to exist. By truth and justice the Athenians kept them-selves so long the admiration of the world.

(Charleston Courier.)

### For FALMOUTH, (Eng.)

DIRECT,

The Ship

William & John,

Capt. Thos. Woodhouse, will sail the 19th inst. hav-ing excellent accommodations for passen-gers; for passage only, apply to the capt. on board, lying at Col. Ramsey's wharf.

JAMES WILSON.

May 7.

### Public Vendue.

At four o'clock this afternoon, WILL BE SOLD,

On Colonel Ramsey's wharf,

Forty hogsheads first quality SUGAR, on a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved negotiable notes.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 7.

### Public Sale.

Will be added to Tuesday's Sales, VIZ.

2 cases Calicoes,

1 do. Chintz,

1 do. plain and printed Muslins,

1 do. Marseilles & bandanna hand-kerchiefs,

2 do. fine and coarse hats,

1 trunk of Stockings, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 7.

### Dr. Thomas Semmes

AS for sale at his shop, opposite Mr. Peter Sherron's, King street, Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines and Colours used by Painters, which he offers at the most reduced prices.

May 7.

### IRISH LINENS.

The subscriber has just received from Philadelphia, two boxes of very hand-somely asorted 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens of a late importation by the house of Cranston, Alexander and Smith, which he offers for sale at his store, corner of King and Washington streets, on very low terms, either by the piece or single yard.

He has also received, A few cheifs Young Hyson Tea of a superior quality.

JOHN McCLELLAN.

May 7.

### Randolph Mott

R E S P E C T F U L L Y acquaints his friends, and the public generally, he still continues to keep tavern in that noted house, corner of King & Royal streets, sign of the SPREAD EAGLE. He re-turns his thanks to his friends for their custom, and flatters himself from his at-tention to merit a continuance of their favors, as he is determined to use every exertion to please.

May 7.

### JUST RECEIVED,

FIRST quality China ORANGES; Rhode Island Apples; Lemmons; Figs and other Fruits. On hand, as usual, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

A. WILLIS.

May 7.

Just Received,  
Excellent Bacon Hams,  
(fat per lb.)—Also,  
MATTHEWSON CHEESE,  
Fresh Oranges and Lemons,  
Tamarinds, Cocoa Nuts, and few boxes  
first quality Havanna Segars.  
J. DYSON.

May 4.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Deed of  
Trust from Robert Mease, deceased, to  
the subscriber, will be exposed to sale  
on Saturday the 28th day of May next,  
on the premises, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,  
Viz.

A tract of Land on Holmes's  
ran, in Fairfax county, containing forty  
four acres and an half, with a water Grist  
Mill, Dwelling House and other improvements  
thereon; known by the name of  
Milford, and formerly occupied by  
Robert Allison, deceased, and is distant from  
Alexandria about 5 miles.

Another piece of Land in the  
vicinity of this town, near the George-  
Town road, containing five acres and  
ten perches.

Also, the estate, title and interest of said Robert Mease to the following lots and ground rents, Viz: one Lot fronting on Pitt street, between King and Cameron streets, lately occupied by Robert Mease as a garden; a Lot on Wales's Alley, adjoining the Lots in possession of Michael Thorn and Thomas Crandell; a ground rent of one hundred and 14 dols. per annum; on a Lot on Union street, leased to Thomas Crandell; one other rent of forty dollars per annum; on a Lot on Wales's Alley leased to Michael Thorn. The sale of the first mentioned tract of Land, will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and of the remainder at 3 o'clock P. M. Terms of sale are notes with approved endorsers, negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, payable in three, six, and nine months. Deeds to be executed to the purchasers after the last payment.

WILLIAM HERBERT,  
Trustee.  
April 28.

The United States of America,  
District of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS an information has been  
filed in the District Court of the  
United States, for the District of Columbia, by John Thomson Mason, Esquire,  
Attorney for the same, against nine packages  
of SUSPENDERS of the value of  
One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, current  
money of the United States, which said  
nine packages of Suspenders were brought  
in the British barque called the Henry,  
from a foreign port, to be unladen and  
delivered from the said barque called the Henry,  
within the United States, to wit,  
at the port of Alexandria, in the district  
aforesaid, and were by Lionel Trotter  
then and there, being the master and having  
the command of the said barque called  
the Henry, caused, suffered and permitted  
to be unladen and delivered from the said  
barque called the Henry, within the U.  
States, to wit, at the port of Alexandria  
aforesaid, without a permit from Charles  
Simms, Esq. then and there and now being  
Collector of the said port of Alexandria,  
at the county of Alexandria and  
District of Columbia aforesaid, be the  
said Lionel Trotter, then and there being  
the master and having the command  
of the said barque called the Henry, and  
the said John Thomson Mason, has prayed  
that the said nine packages of Suspenders  
may be condemned and disposed of  
for the benefit of the United States, as is  
by law directed—And whereas, the Hon.  
William Kilty, Judge of the said Court,  
has ordered Friday the twentieth day of  
May next, at eleven o'clock in the fore-  
noon of the same day, for holding a court,  
at the court house in the town of Alexandria,  
for the trial thereof, agreeably to  
the prayer of said attorney—Notice is  
hereby given, that a District Court will  
be then and there held for the trial of the  
premises and the owner or owners, and all  
persons who may have any claim or interest  
therein, are hereby cited to be and appear  
at the time and place aforesaid, to  
show cause, if any they have, why a final  
determination should not pass.

By order of the Judge,  
(Tate.)

G. DENEALE, Clerk.

Clerk's Office,  
Alexandria, April 26.

JUST PUBLISHED,  
By COTTON & STEWART,  
AND FOR SALE  
At their Bookstore, and the Bookstore of  
J. V. Thomas,  
(PRICE ONE DOLLAR.)

LETTERS  
FROM HIS EXCELLENCY  
Gen. GEO. WASHINGTON,  
TO  
Sir ARTHUR YOUNG,  
AND  
Sir J. SINCLAIR, Bart.  
ON  
AGRICULTURE,  
AND  
OTHER INTERESTING TOPICS.

Few works have been published  
in America, that claim the agriculturist's attention more than this. Added  
to his own experiments, opinions and calculations, it contains those of the most  
eminent farmers in the middle states; collected  
from them by himself, and transmitted to the British Board of Agriculture  
of which he was an honorary member.

April 25.

Just Published,  
By Robert & John Gray,  
And for sale at their Book & Stationary  
Store in King street,  
THEODORE CYPHON:  
OR,  
THE BENEVOLENT JEW.  
A Novel, in 2 vols.  
By GEORGE WALKER,  
Author of the Vagabond, Three Spani-  
ards, &c. &c.  
Price One Dollar and Seventy Five Cents  
Handsomely bound & lettered.

Also,  
The Story of Tom Snell.  
Price 20 cents.  
April 21.

SUBSCRIPTIONS  
TO THAT USEFUL AND POPULAR WORK,  
THE  
Domestic Encyclopaedia,  
OR  
DICTIONARY OF FACTS

AND  
USEFUL KNOWLEDGE,  
Are received by R. and J. Gray, King  
street, where a general outline of  
the work may be seen.

Conditions.  
I. It shall be printed in five large, hand-  
some octavo volumes. One volume shall  
be delivered every three months. Price  
to subscribers, two dollars and fifty  
cents per volume, in boards, payable  
on delivery.  
II. It may be had in one delivery when  
finished, at twelve dollars and fifty  
cents, or fifteen dollars well bound,  
payable on the delivery of the books.  
It will, however, be only obtained at  
these prices, by those who give the  
publishers their names during the pro-  
cesses of the work, to take it when fin-  
ished.  
III. At any considerable distance from  
Philadelphia, it can only be delivered  
in the last mentioned manner—the for-  
warding of single volumes to many  
places being impracticable.  
April 28.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have for Sale,  
50 boxes Segars,  
2 bales Muslins,  
6 pipes old Madera Wine,  
5 rebs. Threads,  
100 pieces Bandanoes,  
10 bales Cotton,  
1 trunk low pric'd Calicoes,  
2 butts French Brandy,  
50 boxes Soap and Candles,  
4 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,  
50 kegs Tobaico (James river),  
20 lbs. Beef and Pork,  
10 hhds. Sugar,  
10 tons Swedish Iron,  
20 boxes Chocolate,  
100 reams Wrapping Paper,  
100 do. Writing do.  
French and Nova Scotia Plaster,  
Lisbon and Turk's Island Salt.  
A large quantity of Bran to be sold ve-  
ry cheap, if taken away soon.

They are giving Cash for  
heat, Flour, Corn, Rye and Tobacco,  
April 2.

To be Sold positively  
At public sale, on Tuesday the 26th May,  
on the premises,  
THE Subscriber's life-estate  
in the Walnut Tree Farm, situate on the river  
Potomac, about four miles below Alexandria.  
The farm consists of about 300 acres. The  
buildings and improvements very good, and the  
fishery attached to it very valuable.

Also will be sold at the same  
time and place, a number of horses, cattle & sheep  
and a variety of farming utensils as well as a  
quantity of household furniture, consisting of ma-  
hogany tables, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, &c.

The terms cash, for all sums  
under one hundred dollars; and for all sums a-  
bove, approved notes negotiable, in the banks of  
Alexandria or Columbia, at sixty and ninety  
days.

TOBIAS LEAR.

May 5.

For Sale,

Forty barrels new Beef,  
Five lbs. Pork,  
Fine and coarse Salt,  
First quality Sugar in lbs.  
Pork loaf and lump Sugar in hhds  
and lbs.

Three pipes old Lisbon Wine,  
Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,  
One pair Bur Mill Stones, 5 feet dia-  
meter,

One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.

And at the Mill,

Shorts and Bran,

Indian Meal,

Rye Meal,

Seed Oats,

Plaster of Paris by the bushel.

William Hartshorne.

4th Mo. 5.

This Day Landing,

From on board the schooner May Flower,  
Carlo Mauran, master, and for sale  
by the subscriber,

20 hhds. Surinam Molasses of

an excellent quality,

1 ton of Cordage,

200 tierces Stone Lime,

1 bale Russia Sheetings,

500 pieces Nankin,

10 chests Young Hyson Tea,

20 lbs. new Rum.

J. G. Ladd.

April 29.

Just received and, for Sale by  
the subscriber, a quantity of

Nova-Scotia Grindstones,

of best grit and quality.

Also,

A few boxes N. Scotia smoked

HERRINGS.

Wm. HODGSON.

April 2.

Notice.

All persons having claims a-  
gainst the estate of William Triplett, of  
Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to  
bring them forward for adjustment and  
payment; and all those indebted to the  
estate, are respectfully called upon to make  
immediate payment to the Executors—it  
being their anxious wish to close all the  
accounts, and settle with the legatees as  
soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, } Ex'tors.

GEO. TRIPLETT, } Ex'tors.

March 1.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber has just im-  
ported an assortment of SPRING GOODS  
consisting of printed calicoes and cotton  
cambricks, cambrics and muslins, silk  
shawls and handkerchiefs, silk waistcoats,  
fiorinettes and collar velvet, dia-  
pers, diaper and damask table cloths, ta-  
ble and tea napkins, cord'd and India di-  
mities, superfine jeans, Marseilles quilting,  
7-8 and 11-8 cotton checks, 9-8 striped  
do, superfine cloths and cambrics, cotton  
and thread hose, counterpanes, Marseilles  
bed quilts, brown holland, 7-8 and 4-4  
Irish linens, nuns, colour'd 3 chord and  
silk threads—old port wine in bottles.

Spades, shovels, common and German  
scythes, broad hoes, sad irons, fine twine,  
fishing, deep sea and plough lines, felt  
hats in cases, sheathing, wrapping and tea  
paper, single and double mattresses, &c.

Which he now offers for sale  
at his store, the corner of Fairfax and  
King streets, for cash, approved notes, or  
the usual credit to punctual men.

JAS. SANDERSON.

April 16.

Printing in all its va-  
riety executed at this office  
with neatness and dispatch.

HUGH SMITH

Has received by the Medway, captain  
Parker, and the Two Pollies, captain  
M'Laublen,

A complete assortment of  
QUEENS WARE & GLASS,  
which he offers for sale at his store on  
King street.

Also for sale,

A general assortment of China,  
Pipes by the box,  
Grindstones, Sackings,  
Porter Bottles, Pocket Bottles,  
Sets of Cutlery,  
Liverpool stov'd Salt, and  
500 bushels Liverpool Coals.

May 5.

eo

SPRING GOODS.

R. T. HOOE and Co.

Have received a general assortment of  
Spring Goods, from London, by the ship  
William and John.

They have likewise for sale,  
Earthen and Stone Ware in  
crates and pipes in boxes; German li-  
mens; cotton in bags; porter in casks;  
Madeira, Lisbon, Calcavello and Port  
Wines in pipes and qr. casks, a few cases  
of umbrellas and ladies fans.

Marble Slabs for Hearths, and a few  
boxes of Slate for covering houses.

May 5.

eo

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.

Has for Sale on low terms, at his store,  
corner of Prince and Union streets,

1700 bushels Cadiz SALT,  
First quality Russia Cordage, assorted,

Old Sable Iron,  
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,

Pepper and Caffia,  
Boxes fresh Raisins,

Sherry, Malaga, and } WINES.

Catalonia  
Barcelona Brandy,  
Hyson Skin, and Sonchong Tea,

Bales India Cottons, Checks and Calicoes,  
China and Longee romal Handkerchiefs,

A few pieces Scotch Osnaburgs,  
Mould and dipt Candles,

Red Soal Leather,  
A few pieces elegant Furniture.

March 17.

eo

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in the  
City of Washington, on Monday e-  
vening last, the 21st inst. a handsome,  
well made, dark sorrel Mare, with a saddle  
and bridle: The mare is about 14½  
hands high, about 6 years old, has a  
small white spot behind the right ear under  
the bridle, some white upon one of  
her hind legs. A man (with evident signs  
of guilt) crossed George Town Ferry and  
rode off post haste, and was traced near  
Colchester the same evening.

The above reward will be given on de-  
livery of the mare and thief, or Fifteen  
Dollars for the mare.

EBENEZER NESMITH,

near the Navy Yard.  
City of Washington,

March 25.

eo

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occu-  
pied for sometime past, situated on Prince  
street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is on  
stand in town more eligible or better cal-  
culated for carrying on an extensive wet  
or dry Good Business. The Cellar per-  
fectedly dry, with a door at each end, will  
hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—  
Twenty-five hundred barrels may be stored  
upon the premises without any incon-  
venience to the occupant. For terms ap-  
ply to

WILLIAM OXLEY.

December 7.

eo

Notice.

The subscribers being appointed agents  
for delivering Mr. Carey's FAMILY  
BIBLE in Alexandria, and the county  
adjacent—this is to inform those who hold  
subscriptions, that the Bibles are just come  
to hand, and are now ready for delivery  
at their book and stationary store in King  
street.

R. and J. GRAY.

Who have lately received,  
A large supply of English and America-

WRITING PAPER,  
of different qualities, & a good assortment  
of Latin and English school books, for  
whole sale and retail.

eo

Cash given for clean lin-

en and cotton rags.

eo